

Project Title	Funding	Strategic Plan Objective	Institution
3 Tesla 31Phosphorus magnetic resonance spectroscopy in disorder with abnormal bioenergetics	\$3,250	Q2.Other	Massachusetts General Hospital
Altered placental tryptophan metabolism: A crucial molecular pathway for the fetal programming of neurodevelopmental disorders	\$535,699	Q2.S.A	University of Southern California
A non-human primate autism model based on maternal infection	\$0	Q2.S.A	California Institute of Technology
Autism spectrum disorders –inflammatory subtype: Molecular characterization	\$30,000	Q2.S.A	University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey
Autoimmunity against novel antigens in neuropsychiatric dysfunction	\$320,000	Q2.S.A	University of Pennsylvania
Brain mitochondrial abnormalities in autism	\$20,000	Q2.S.A	New York State Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities
Convergence of immune and genetic signaling pathways in autism and schizophrenia	\$0	Q2.S.A	University of California, Davis
Exploring metabolic dysfunction in the brains of people with autism	\$0	Q2.S.A	George Washington University
GABA(A) and prenatal immune events leading to autism	\$125,000	Q2.S.A	Stanford University
GABRB3 and placental vulnerability in ASD	\$642,258	Q2.S.A	Stanford University
Hyperthermia and the amelioration of autism symptoms	\$66,153	Q2.S.A	Montefiore Medical Center
IL-1beta and IL1RAPL1: Gene-environment interactions regulating synapse density and function in ASD	\$28,600	Q2.S.A	University of California, Davis
Influence of maternal cytokines during pregnancy on effector and regulatory T helper cells as etiological factors in autism	\$0	Q2.S.A	University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey
Mechanisms of mitochondrial dysfunction in autism	\$0	Q2.S.A	Georgia State University
Mechanisms of synaptic alterations in a neuroinflammation model of autism	\$579,882	Q2.S.A	University of Nebraska Medical Center
Neuroimmunologic investigations of autism spectrum disorders (ASD)	\$101,877	Q2.S.F	National Institutes of Health
Neuroprotective effects of oxytocin receptor signaling in the enteric nervous system	\$25,000	Q2.Other	Columbia University
Project 2: Immunological susceptibility of autism (supplement)	\$30,784	Q2.S.A	University of California, Davis
Prostaglandins and cerebellum development	\$371,250	Q2.S.A	University of Maryland, Baltimore
Redox abnormalities as a vulnerability phenotype for autism and related alterations in CNS development	\$0	Q2.S.A	State University of New York at Potsdam
Redox abnormalities as a vulnerability phenotype for autism and related alterations in CNS development	\$0	Q2.S.A	Arkansas Children's Hospital Research Institute
Redox abnormalities as a vulnerability phenotype for autism and related alterations in CNS development	\$0	Q2.S.A	University of Rochester
Role of microglia and complement at developing synapses in ASD	\$60,001	Q2.S.A	Boston Children's Hospital

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Role of microglial activation in the serotonergic and neuroimmune disturbances underlying autism	\$50,000	Q2.S.A	Hamamatsu University School of Medicine
Sensitive periods in cerebellar development	\$32,941	Q2.S.A	University of Maryland, Baltimore
Systematic characterization of the immune response to gluten and casein in autism spectrum disorders	\$0	Q2.S.A	Weill Cornell Medical College
The mechanism of the maternal infection risk factor for autism	\$150,000	Q2.S.A	California Institute of Technology
The Study of Toddlers with Autism and Regression (STAR) Protocol – Screening for treatable disorders and biomarkers of inflammation and immune activation in the plasma and CNS	\$0	Q2.S.A	Surrey Place Centre, Toronto
To study the relationship between low GAD2 levels and anti-GAD antibodies in autistic children	\$7,260	Q2.S.A	Hartwick College

